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Four new records of species of the genera *Anarsia* Zeller and *Bagdadia* Amsel (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae) from Japan

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Abstract Four gelechiid species, *Anarsia choana* Park, *A. ulneongensis* Park & Ponomarenko, *Bagdadia eucalla* (Li & Zheng) and *B. salicicola* (Park) are newly recorded from Japan. The adults are redescribed with figures of adults and genitalia. The female genitalia of *A. ulneongensis* and *B. eucalla* are described for the first time.

Key words Gelechiidae, *Anarsia choana* Park, *Anarsia ulneongensis* Park & Ponomarenko, *Bagdadia eucalla* (Li & Zheng), *Bagdadia salicicola* (Park), Japan, new record.

Introduction

The gelechiid genus *Anarsia* s. lat. comprises more than 100 species, with a worldwide distribution (Park & Ponomarenko, 2007) and the genus *Bagdadia* includes 13 described species, mainly in East Asia (Park & Ponomarenko, 2007; Ponomarenko, 2009). In Japan, 7 species of the genus *Anarsia* and 3 species of the genus *Bagdadia* are recorded (Ueda, 1997; Jinbo, 2004–2010).

In this study, 4 species belonging to *Anarsia* and *Bagdadia*, *Anarsia choana*, *A. ulneongensis*, *Bagdadia eucalla* and *B. salicicola*, are reported for the first time from Japan, with detailed redescriptions and figures of the adults and genitalia of both sexes, except for the female genitalia of *Anarsia choana*.

The females of *Anarsia ulneongensis* and *Bagdadia eucalla* are described for the first time.

All examined materials are deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Osaka Prefecture University, Sakai, Japan.

Redescriptions

Anarsia choana Park (Figs 1, 5)

Anarsia choana Park, 1995*a*: 61, figs 25–28, 45; Ponomarenko, 1997*b*: 54; Ponomarenko, 2009: 345.

Forewing length: ♂, 4.5–4.7 mm.

Head creamy white, irrorated with pale brownish gray. Antenna pale brownish gray mixed with creamy white, with fuscous annulations; scape creamy white, scattered with pale brownish gray scales. Second segment of labial palpus with dense triangular scale tuft ventrally, blackish, scattered with brownish scales, dorsoanterior margin whitish, irrorated with pale brownish

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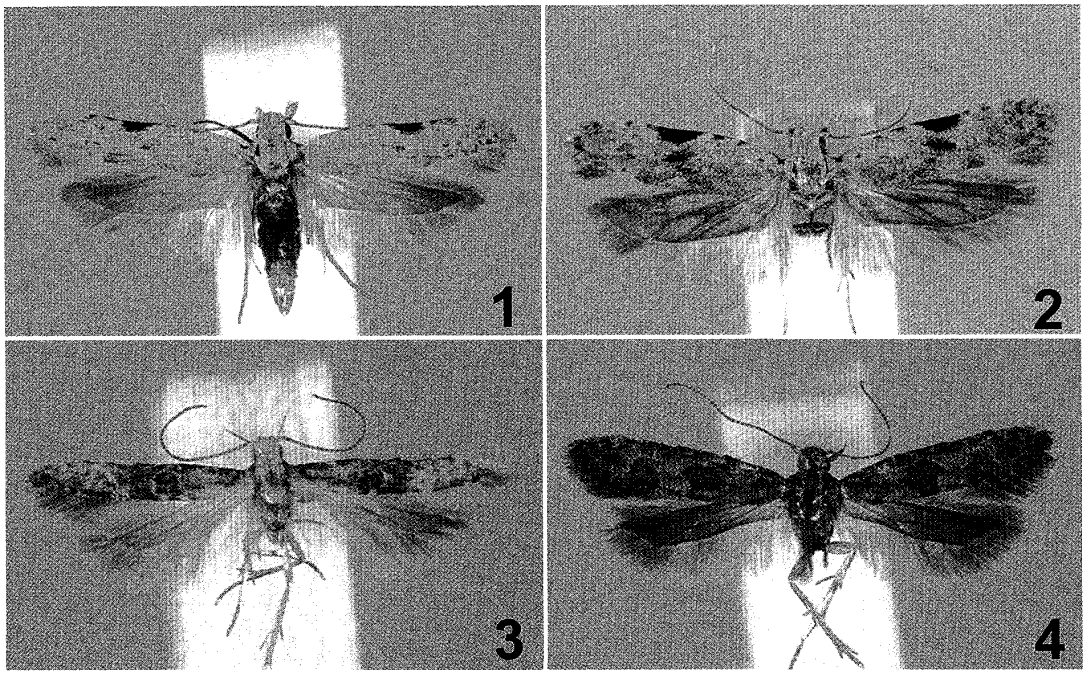

Figs 1–4. Adults. 1. *Anarsia choana* Park. 2. *Anarsia ulneongensis* Park & Ponomarenko. 3. *Bagdadia eucalla* (Li & Zheng). 4. *Bagdadia salicicola* (Park).

gray, with long whitish hair-like scales on inner surface. Thorax creamy white, irrorated with pale brownish gray; tegula creamy white, irrorated with pale brownish gray, extreme base blackish. Legs blackish, scattered with creamy white; fore tibia with a narrow creamy white ring at middle; fore tarsus with creamy white apical ring on each segment; mid tibia suffused with creamy white scales on about basal 1/3; mid tarsus with creamy white apical ring on each segment; hind tibia suffused dorsally with creamy white hairs; hind tarsus with whitish apical ring on each segment. Forewing elongate; ground color creamy white, speckled with pale brownish gray, scattered with blackish scales; a blackish dot on extreme base of costa; costa with 2 small blackish marks on 1/5 and 1/3; a large subtriangular blackish mark occupying median 5th of costa and reaching about 1/4 distance across wing; 2 small blackish marks on costa beyond 2/3; a small dark brown mark on middle of cell; cilia brownish gray with obscure whitish shade at middle. Hindwing pale brownish gray, hyaline on basal half; veins darker than ground color; cilia brownish gray. Abdomen pale brownish gray.

Male genitalia. Uncus triangular. Socius produced into a large semicircular lobe. Tegumen slightly tapered towards posterior. Valvae asymmetrical, bearing numerous modified scales with stalk on apical 1/3; left valva broad, semiovate, with a long, narrow, strongly curved process originating from basal 1/3; right valva rather slenderer than left valva, with a large membranous lobe at middle. Juxta with minute setae. Aedeagus slender, strongly curved with pointed apex; coecum thorn-like, curved posteroventrally.

Female genitalia. The detailed description is given by Park (1995*a*).

Material examined. RYUKYUS: 2♂, Yona, Okinawa pref., 15–18. V. 1998, T. Ueda; 1♂, Mt. Omotodake, Ishigaki Is., 8. V. 1998, T. Ueda; 1♂, Uehara, Iriomote Is., 26. XI. 1996, T. Ueda.

Distribution. Japan (Ryukyus), Taiwan.

Biology. Host plant and early stages are unknown.

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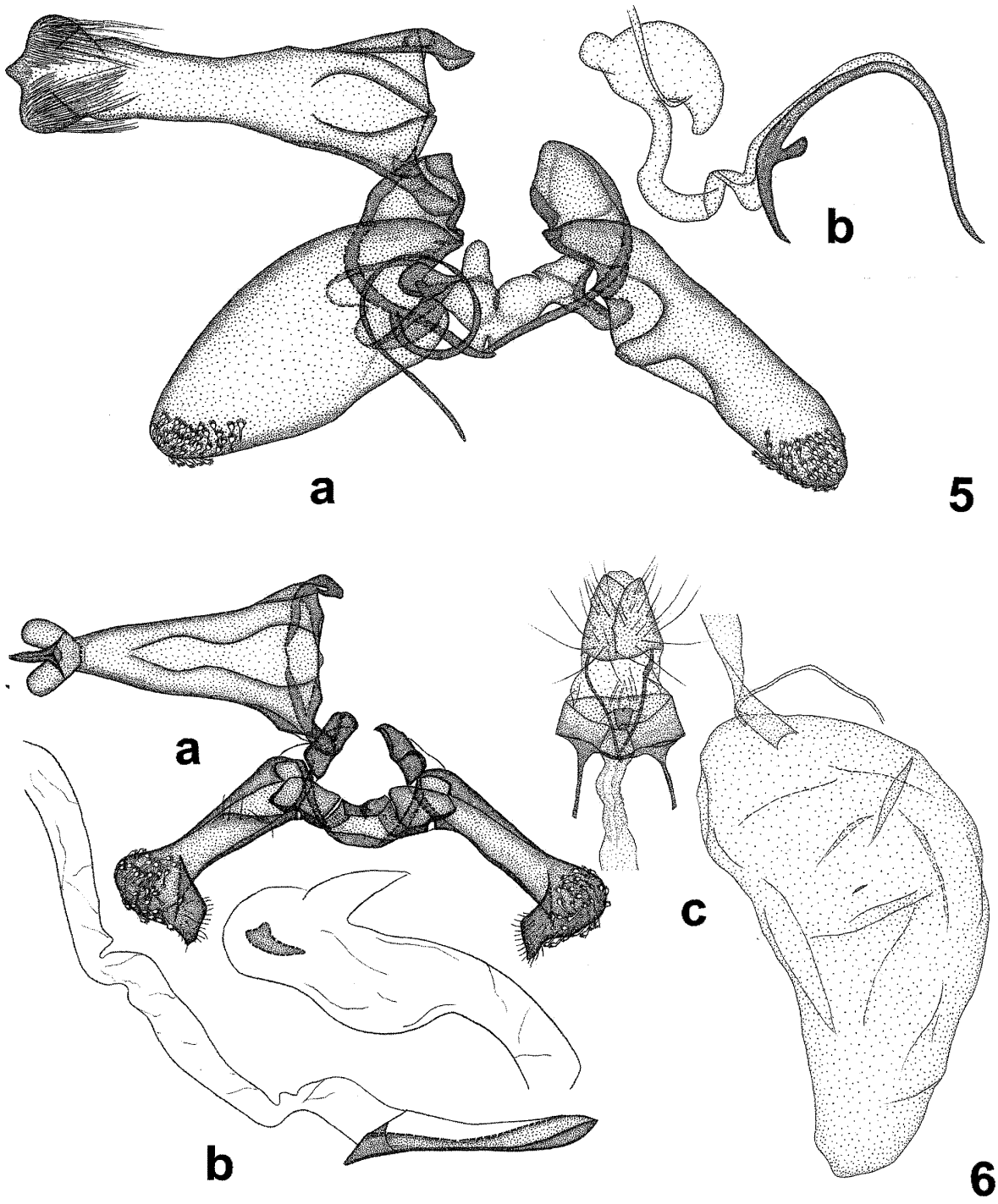

Figs 5–6. Genitalia of *Anarsia* spp. 5. *Anarsia choana* Park: a. Male genitalia with aedeagus removed; b. Aedeagus. 6. *Anarsia ulneongensis* Park & Ponomarenko: a. Male genitalia with aedeagus removed; b. Aedeagus; c. Female genitalia.

Remarks. *Anarsia choana* is superficially similar to *A. aspera* Park, 1995, but is distinguished from the latter by the creamy white ground color. The male genitalia are similar to those of *A. incerta* Ueda, 1997 and *A. elongata* Park, 1995, but differ by a long, narrow, strongly curved process on the left valva and a large membranous lobe on the right valva. The shape of the aedeagus differs slightly from the type of *A. choana* figured by Park (1995*a*) but this may be

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due to the different orientation in the preparation.

Anarsia ulneongensis Park & Ponomarenko (Figs 2, 6)

Anarsia ulneongensis Park & Ponomarenko, 1996: 343, figs 1, 3, 4.
Anarsia (*Anarsia*) *ulneongensis*: Park, 2004: 71, fig. 83.
Ananarsia ulneongensis: Park & Ponomarenko, 2007: 182.

Forewing length: ♂, 4.8–6.5 mm; ♀, 5.4–6.3mm.

Head gray, irrorated with whitish gray. Antenna brownish gray, mixed with fuscous, with fuscous annulations; scape whitish gray, scattered with fuscous scales. Second segment of labial palpus with dense trapezoidal scale tuft ventrally, blackish, apical 1/4 whitish irrorated with pale brownish gray; 3rd segment about as long as 2nd segment, white with 2 oblique blackish rings, 1st ring narrow near base, 2nd broad from 1/2 to 2/3 in female. Thorax and tegula gray, irrorated with whitish gray. Legs blackish scattered with ocherous; fore tarsus with ocherous apical ring on each segment; mid tibia suffused with ocherous scales on about basal 1/3; mid tarsus with ocherous apical ring on each segment; hind tibia suffused dorsally with pale ocherous hairs; hind tarsus with whitish apical ring on each segment. Forewing rather broad with ocherous hair pencils beneath base of cell on undersurface in male; ground color whitish, irregularly tinged with pale fuscous, scattered with blackish scales; costa with blackish dot at base and 2 small fuscous marks on 1/4 and 1/3; a large semicircular blackish mark occupying median 6th of costa and reaching about 1/3 distance across wing; 2 small obscure blackish marks on costa beyond 2/3; a small blackish spot on subcosta at 1/6; an oblong blackish mark in cell beneath a large costal blackish mark; cilia brownish gray irrorated with blackish, with ocherous base. Hindwing pale brownish gray; veins slightly darker than ground color; cilia brownish gray.

Male genitalia. Uncus digitate, with bluntly pointed apex. Socius produced into a large semicircular lobe. Tegumen slightly tapered posteriorly. Valvae almost symmetrical, slightly tapered distally with inflated distal 1/3 bearing numerous modified scales with stalks; ventral margin of distal 1/3 produced ventrally into sclerotized subtrapezoidal or triangular plate; left valva with membranous lobe at middle. Juxta with minute setae. Aedeagus stout, almost straight, with rounded apex.

Female genitalia. Apophysis posterioris about twice length of apophysis anterioris. Eighth tergite with a sclerotized pouch at middle, posterior margin of which concave at middle. Ostium bursae at anterior margin of 8th segment; lamella antevaginalis a narrow, sclerotized band. Ductus bursae with transverse wrinkles, shorter than corpus bursae in length. Ductus seminalis arising from left posterior end of corpus bursae. Corpus bursae large, oval, with a small ridge-like signum.

Material examined. KYUSHU: 1♀, Okinoshima, Fukuoka Pref., 12. VI. 1982, O. Fukuda; 1♀, Kounominato, Fukuoka Pref., 3–4. VIII. 1991, T. Hirowatari; 1♂, Onoaida, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 19. IX. 1978, S. Moriuti; 3♂, 1♀ , same locality, 8. IX. 1979, K. Yasuda,; 1♂, same locality, 18. VIII. 1980, K. Yasuda; 1♀, Asato, Amamioshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 15. VIII. 1992, K. Ikeuchi. RYUKYUS: 3♂, 1♀, Oku, Okinawa Is., 22. IV. 1978, S. Tsukasaki; 1♂, Yona, Okinawa Is., 21–25. V. 1993, Y. Nakatani; 1♀, same locality, 11. IV. 1996, T. Ueda; 8♂, 16♀, same locality, 15–18. V. 1998, T. Ueda; 1♂, Hiji Riv., Okinawa Is., 12. IV. 1996, T. Ueda; 5♂, 4♀, same locality, 19. V. 1998, T. Ueda; 3♂, Mt. Omotodake, Ishigaki Is., 8. V. 1998, T. Ueda.

Distribution. Japan (Kyushu, Ryukyus), Korea.

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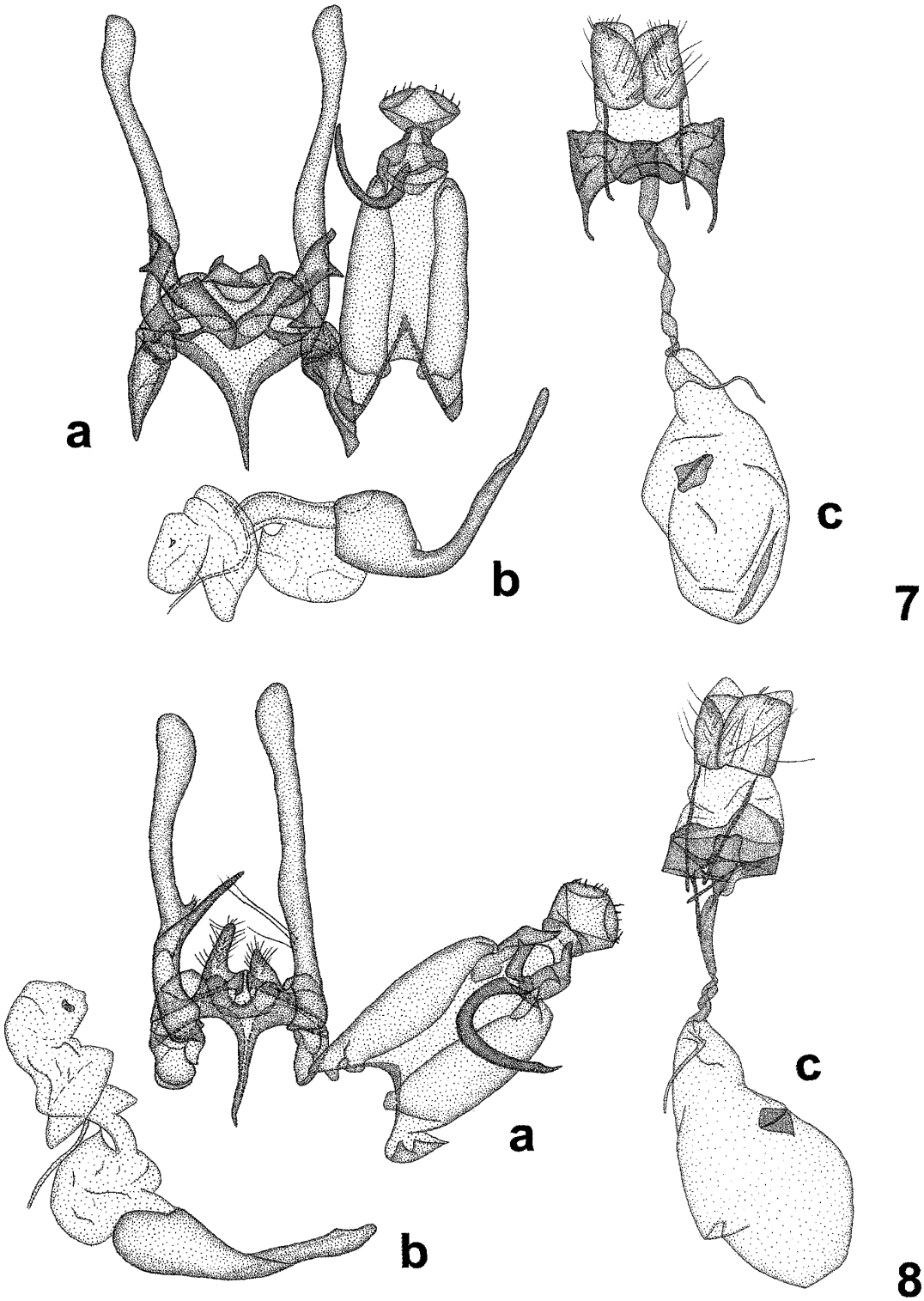

Figs 7–8. Genitalia of *Bagdadia* spp. 7. *Bagdadia eucalla* (Li & Zheng): a. Male genitalia with aedeagus removed; b. Aedeagus; c. Female genitalia. 8. *Bagdadia salicicola* (Park): a. Male genitalia with aedeagus removed; b. Aedeagus; c. Female genitalia.

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Biology. Host plant and early stages are unknown.

Remarks. *Anarsia ulneongensis* is superficially similar to *A. bipinnata* (Meyrick, 1932), but easily distinguished from the latter by the smaller size and the lack of hair pencils on the male mesothoracic anepisternum. *A. ulneongensis* is closely related to *A. aspera* Park, 1995, judging from the male and female genitalia. In the male genitalia, *A. ulneongensis* is distinguished from *A. aspera* by the shorter aedeagus with rounded apex and the smaller membranous lobe of the left valva. In *ulneongensis*, the length of the aedeagus is almost equal to the length of the tegumen and the apex of the aedeagus is rounded, but in *aspera* the aedeagus is longer than the tegumen plus the socius and the apex of the aedeagus is pointed. The membranous lobe of the left valva is small and never exceeds the costa in *A. ulneongensis*, but in *A. aspera* the lobe exceeds the costa by a considerable amount. In the female genitalia, *A. ulneongensis* is distinguished from *A. aspera* by the position of the sclerotized pouch on the 8th tergite. In *A. ulneongensis*, the sclerotized pouch is positioned on the median part of the 8th tergite but on the posterior margin in *A. aspera*. There is considerable intraspecific variation in the shape of the distal plate of the valva from subtrapezoidal to triangular in the male genitalia. The female genitalia are described and figured for the first time.

Anarsia ulneongensis was transferred to the genus *Ananarsia* Amsel, 1959 by Park & Ponomarenko (2007) following the system of Ponomarenko (1997*a*, *b*).

In the most recent analysis, the monophyly of the genus *Ananarsia* was supported by a synapomorphy, the presence of the sacciform formation in the sternal area of the 8th segment of the female genitalia (Ponomarenko, 2009). Many species assigned to the genus *Ananarsia* by Ponomarenko (2009), however, have no sacciform formation in the female 8th sternite, including *A. bipinnata*, *A. protensa* etc. In this paper, I assign this species to the genus *Anarsia* s. lat., because I consider the genus *Ananarsia* (sensu Ponomarenko, 1997*a*, *b*, 2009) to be a polyphyletic group.

Bagdadia eucalla (Li & Zheng) (Figs 3, 7)

Capidentalia eucalla Li & Zheng, 1998: 309, figs 4, 5.; Li, 2002: 251.
Bagdadia eucalla: Sattler, 1999: 238; Park & Ponomarenko, 2006: 281; Park & Ponomarenko, 2007: 179; Ponomarenko, 2009: 338.

Forewing length: ♂, 3.6–8.8; ♀, 3.8 mm.

Head whitish gray, irrorated with pale fuscous. Antenna whitish gray, with fuscous annulations; scape creamy white, scattered with pale fuscous. Second segment of labial palpus with dense trapezoidal scale tuft ventrally, fuscous, mixed with light brown, with 2 whitish stripes at base and dorsoapical margin; 3rd segment slightly longer than 2nd segment, whitish, with 3 blackish rings, 1st at base, 2nd broad, at middle, 3rd at apical 1/4. Thorax whitish gray, scattered with fuscous; tegula fuscous, scattered with whitish gray. Legs fuscous, scattered with ocherous; fore tibia with 2 pale ocherous rings at middle and apex; fore tarsus with pale ocherous plical ring on each segment; mid tibia with 2 pale ocherous rings at middle and apex; mid tarsus with ocherous apical ring on each segment; hind tibia suffused dorsally with pale ocherous hairs, with pale ocherous median and apical rings; hind tarsus with pale ocherous apical ring on each segment. Forewing pale fuscous, scattered with whitish gray; an orange scale projecting tuft on subcosta at near base; costa with 4 fuscous marks, 1st with projecting scale tuft, at 1/4, 2nd at 3/8, 3rd with projecting scale tuft at just before middle, 4th at just beyond middle; a large fuscous oval blotch on cell at 3/8, extended to dorsum, surrounded with whitish gray; a broad slightly inward-oblique orange fascia across middle of wing, edged adjacent to 3rd and 4th costal marks, and on outer margin with whitish gray; a large circular

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fuscous mark on tornus, outer margin edged with whitish gray; 3 obscure fuscous dots on costa from apical 1/4 to apex; termen edged with fuscous; cilia pale fuscous with orange base. Hindwing pale brownish gray; cilia pale brownish gray.

Male genitalia. Uncus erecte dorsally, dilated posteriorly, with rounded posterior margin bearing a row of spines ventrally. Gnathos with apical portion not swollen. Tegumen deeply concave on anterior margin; anterior margin strongly sclerotized. Valva slender, slightly S-shaped, with rounded distal margin. Valvella stout, about 1/3 length of valva; dorsoapical corner produced dorsally into a short acute process; ventroapical corner produced posteriorly into a digitate process whose apex is curved ventrally; dorsal process shorter than ventral process. Juxta lobe sclerotized, short, trapezoidal. Aedeagus tapered to apex, strongly curved dorsally at 2/7; apex rounded.

Female genitalia. Apophysis posterioris about twice length of apophysis anterioris. Eighth segment sclerotized, except for median part of tergal region; sclerotized tergal region with strongly sclerotized anterior margin; sternal region with dentate posterior margin on outer 1/3, median 1/3 broadly concave. Genital plate produced anteriorly into a broad plate joining with anterior margin of 8th sternal margin to form a pouch; anterior margin of the genital plate concave at middle. Ostium bursae at posterior end of genital plate. Antrum cylindrical. Ductus bursae sclerotized. Corpus bursae oblong. Signum large, nearly rhomboid, with a dentate transverse median ridge.

Material examined. HONSHU: 1♂, Mt. Makiosan, Osaka Pref., 13. VIII. 1979, K. Yasuda; 1♂, 1♀, same locality, 14. VII. 1981, K. Yasuda. KYUSHU: 2♂, Mt. Hikosan, Fukuoka Pref., 11. IX. 1961, H. Kuroko.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu, Kyushu), Korea, China.

Biology. Host plant and immature stage are unknown.

Remarks. *Bagdadia eucalla* is very similar to *B. claviformis* (Park, 1995) superficially, but separable from the latter by the ground color of the forewing. In *B. eucalla*, the ground color of the forewing is pale fuscous, while it is orange in *B. claviformis*. The male genitalia of *B. eucalla* differ from those of *B. claviformis* in that the dorsoapical process of the valvella is shorter than the ventroapical process, while in *B. claviformis* the dorsoapical process is longer than the ventroapical process. The female genitalia differ from those of *B. claviformis* in having a sinuate posterior margin to the 8th sternal region. The female genitalia are described and figured for the first time.

Bagdadia salicicola (Park) (Figs 4, 8)

Capidentalia salicicola Park, 1995*b*: 84, figs 16, 67–71, 85; Ponomarenko, 1997*b*: 49.
Bagdadia salicicola: Sattler, 1999: 238; Ponomarenko, 2009: 338.

Forewing length: ♂, 3.9 mm; ♀, 4.4 mm.

Head pale fuscous, irrorated with ocherous. Antenna ocherous, scattered with pale fuscous, with pale fuscous annulations; scape ocherous, scattered with pale fuscous. Second segment of labial palpus with dense subtriangular scale tuft ventrally, orange, suffused with fuscous dorsally, with a whitish stripe at dorsoapical margin; 3rd segment stout, about as long as 2nd segment, fuscous, with orange suffusion on basal 1/4, with 2 whitish rings beyond middle and at apical 1/4. Thorax and tegula pale fuscous, scattered with pale ocherous. Legs fuscous, scattered with ocherous; fore tibia with 2 pale ocherous rings at middle and apex; fore tarsus with pale ocherous plical ring on each segment; mid tibia with 2 pale ocherous rings at

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middle and apex; mid tarsus with pale ocherous apical ring on each segment; hind tibia suffused with pale ocherous hairs, with pale ocherous median and apical rings; hind tarsus with pale ocherous apical ring on each segment. Forewing grayish orange, speckled with pale fuscous; fuscous suffusion in basal 1/9 extended to dorsum; an orange projecting scale tuft on subcosta near base; costa with 4 fuscous marks: 1st with projecting scale tuft, at 2/9, 2nd at 1/3, 3rd with projecting scale tuft at just before middle, 4th at just beyond middle; a large fuscous blotch on cell before middle, extended to dorsum, with strongly concave outer margin; a large circular fuscous mark on tornus surrounded with whitish gray; a large obscure fuscous mark at apical 1/4 of costa; termen edged with fuscous; cilia fuscous with whitish gray median shade. Hindwing pale brownish gray; cilia pale brownish gray with ocherous base.

Male genitalia. Uncus erect dorsally, pentagonal, with rounded posterior margin bearing a row of spines ventrally. Gnathos with slightly swollen apical portion. Tegumen deeply concave on anterior margin; anterior margin strongly sclerotized. Valvae asymmetrical, slender, almost straight, with rounded distal margin; apical 1/4 slightly dilated; right valva with a small triangular plate on ventral margin before middle; dorsal margin of right valva produced ventrally into a sclerotized, long process at 1/3, about 1/3 length of valva. Valvellae asymmetrical, tapered toward apex with rounded apex, right valvella about twice length of left. Juxta lobes sclerotized, asymmetrical, short, distal margin rounded, right lobe longer than left. Aedeagus inflated in basal half, slightly curved dorsally at middle; apex rounded.

Female genitalia. Apophysis posterioris about twice length of apophysis anterioris. Eighth segment sclerotized, except median part of tergal region; sclerotized tergal region with strongly sclerotized anterior margin; sternal region with narrow pouch on posterior margin; ventroanterior margin produced anteromedially into a pair of membranous narrow lobes. Lamella postvaginalis produced into a channel-like plate posteriorly, its posterior margin slightly concave. Ostium bursae near anterior end of 8th segment. Antrum funnel-like. Ductus bursae weakly sclerotized. Corpus bursae oblong. Signum large, nearly rhomboid, with a dentate transverse median ridge.

Material examined. HONSHU: 1♂, 2♀, Kisogawa Riv., Gifu Pref., 10. VIII. 1994, T. Ueda.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu), Taiwan.

Biology. Host plant: *Salix* sp. (Salicaeae). Park (1995*b*) recorded *Salix* sp. as a host plant of this species from Taiwan.

Remarks. *Bagdadia salicicola* is externally similar to *B. claviformis* (Park, 1995), *B. eucalla* (Li & Zheng, 1998) and *B. gnomia* (Ponomarenko, 1995), but separable from them by the lack of orange median fascia in the forewing. The male genitalia are similar to those of *B. sapindivora* (Clarke, 1958) in the presence of a long sclerotized process extending ventrally on the dorsal margin of the right valva, but separable from the latter by the lack of a long dorsal process and subtriangular plate on the inner surface of the right valva. The female genitalia differ from those of the other species by the ostium bursae opening at the anterior end of the 8th segment, and the presence of a pair of narrow pouches on the posterior margin of the 8th sternal region.

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I wish to acknowledge Drs T. Hirowatari (Osaka Prefecture University, Sakai), K-T. Park (The Korean Academy of Science and Technology, Korea) and M. G. Ponomarenko (Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Vladivostok) for their provision of critical advice for my study of the Japanese Gelechiidae.

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摘　　要

Anarsia 属と *Bagdadia* 属の 4 日本新記録種（鱗翅目，キバガ科）（上田達也）

日本産キバガ科の分類を行う中で，日本から未記録の *Anarsia* 属 2 種と *Bagdadia* 属 2 種を発見したので成虫，交尾器を図示するとともに，再記載を行った．*Anarsia ulneongensis* Park & Ponomarenko と *Bagdadia eucalla* (Li & Zheng) の♀交尾器を初めて図示した．

Anarsia choana Park, 1995　ヒメマエモンシロキバガ（新称）(Figs 1, 5)

前翅長 4.5–4.7 mm．頭部，胸部，前翅地色は乳白色で淡褐色鱗粉を散布する．前翅前縁に 6 つの黒色の斑紋を持ち，中央のものは大きい．中室に暗褐色斑を持つ．♂交尾器の左 valva は大きく，中央下縁に長く大きく湾曲する突起を持つ．コマエモンハイキバガ *Anarsia incerta* に似るが左 valva の長く大きく湾曲した突起より識別できる．分布：沖縄，台湾．寄主植物：不明．

Anarsia ulneongensis Park & Ponomarenko, 1996　ヒメフタクロモンキバガ（新称）(Figs 2, 6)

前翅長 4.8–6.5 mm．頭部，胸部，前翅は灰色．前翅前縁に 6 つの暗褐色から黒色の紋を持ち，中央のものは大きい．中室にも黒色の紋を持つ．♂交尾器の valva は細く，先端 1/3 は三角形から台形の板状に腹方に張り出す．フタクロモンキバガ *Anarisa bipinnata* に似るが，フタクロモンキバガに比べ小さいこと，オスの中胸前上側板に毛束を持たないことから識別は容易．分布：九州，琉球，韓国．寄主植物：不明．

Bagdadia eucalla (Li & Zheng, 1998)　ニセワモンキバガ（新称）(Figs 3, 7)

前翅長 3.6–8.8 mm．頭部，胸部は灰白色に淡褐色鱗粉を散布する．前翅は淡褐色に灰白鱗粉を散布し，前縁基部に橙色の，1/4 と中央に暗褐色の鱗粉隆起を持つ．前翅中央に灰白色で縁取られる暗褐色の

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楕円紋を，後角に暗褐色の円紋を持ち，その間を橙色の横帯が走る．♂交尾器のvalvaはゆるやかに湾曲し，valvellaの先端は背方に向かう突起と後方に向かう指状の突起に分かれる．Aedeagusは背方に強く曲がる．ワモンキバガ*Bagdadia claviformis*に似るが，本種の前翅地色は淡褐色に灰白色鱗粉を散布するのに対し，ワモンキバガは橙色であることから識別は容易．本種の♀交尾器が図示されるのは初めて．分布：本州，九州，韓国，中国．寄主植物：不明．

Bagdadia salicicola (Park, 1995) ヤナギワモンキバガ（新称）(Figs 4, 8)

前翅長3.9–4.4 mm．頭部，胸部は淡褐色に黄褐色鱗粉を散布する．前翅は灰色がかった橙色に淡褐色鱗粉を散布し，前縁基部に橙色の，1/4と中央に暗褐色の鱗粉隆起を持つ．前翅中央に外縁がえぐれる暗褐色紋を，後角に暗褐色の円紋を持ち，灰白色の鱗粉で縁取られる．♂交尾器のvalvaは左右非対称で，右valvaの基部1/3背縁に腹方に向かう大きな突起を持つ．ワモンキバガ*Bagdadia claviformis*やニセワモンキバガ*B. eucalla*に似るが，前翅中央に橙色の横帯を欠くことで識別は容易．分布：本州，台湾．寄主植物：*Salix*属（ヤナギ科）．

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